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**SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE**

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

25X1

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25X1

conscious proletarian.

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3. Power in Belgrade is, however, not exclusively wielded by Tito and his chief lieutenants, but is shared with the important organizations in the country. Tito is not willing to ignore the claims and opinions of these organizations. Generally it can be stated that Yugoslavia developed along lines different from the USSR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, where the idea of one-man leadership is at present rejected, while Tito still is the most powerful factor in his country and his popularity represents the real strength of the present Yugoslav regime. The question of Tito's succession is therefore faced with a mixture of confusion and apprehension by the leading Yugoslav Communists. It appears that the only man among Tito's closest followers who believed himself capable of succeeding Tito was Djilas. This opinion may have sharpened the conflict between Djilas and Tito, who previously treated Djilas almost like a son, particularly as Tito's own son seems to be a bit of a problem child and had to be removed from the army. It is an unwritten law in Yugoslavia that pronouncements on party ideology must be made by Tito himself, and this law is respected even by Kardelj, who is the chief ideologist in Yugoslavia. Djilas violated this law and thus induced Tito to eliminate him, although he may have disapproved of the way in which this was done.

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